

Symbiosis Of Old And New In Historic Blocks: Activating Urban Value Through Renewal And Rehabilitation In Chengdu's Tiexiang Temple Block

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Abstract

The paper "Symbiosis of Old and New in Historic Blocks: Activating Urban Value through Renewal and Rehabilitation in Chengdu's Tiexiang Temple Block" presents an extensive analysis of the Tiexiang Temple neighborhood renewal in Chengdu, China. The study focuses on how the concept of old-new symbiosis was applied in the project's master planning and design. The methodology includes a literature review on the theory of old-new symbiosis in urban regeneration, background research on the Tiexiang temple and neighborhood, and an analysis of the masterplan and design proposals for the renewal project. This analysis looks at various elements such as layout planning, water system design, transport planning, and architectural styles. The technique used is Content Analysis, involving a systematic examination of documents, plans, images, and relevant literature to identify patterns and themes. This approach helps to understand the integration of traditional and modern elements in the redevelopment project. The paper also discusses the challenges faced during the project implementation, including incorporating modern infrastructure, managing stakeholder interests, and addressing environmental concerns. The results of the study demonstrate the successful application of the symbiosis concept, highlighting the balance achieved between preservation and innovation, and the project's impact on the urban value and cultural relevance of the historic neighborhood. The paper concludes by emphasizing the importance of this balanced approach in urban renewal, which respects historical heritage while integrating contemporary advancements.

Introduction.

1.1 The concept of symbiosis & The Background history of Tiexiang temple & Tiexiang Temple Water Street

In urban regeneration, the concept of symbiosis is a crucial strategy that highlights the peaceful coexistence and reciprocal improvement of modern and old components in historic areas. According to this viewpoint, urban development projects shouldn't distort or eliminate the historical and cultural significance of these neighborhoods. Instead, they should promote a harmonious coexistence of the old and the new. Instead, it encourages a respectful integration in which contemporary advancements enhance and balance the significance of the legacy. The preservation of historical districts' identity and continuity while allowing for the innovations and requirements of modern urban life depends on this symbiotic connection (Gopi Upreti, 2023). Urban redevelopment initiatives may ensure that these districts remain vital and active parts of the urban environment by using this method to build vibrant, living places that embrace the future while honoring their heritage. This balance gives these places fresh vitality and purpose while preserving their historical relevance, making them more appealing and useful to both present and future generations.

The Tiexiang Temple, a historical landmark over 400 years old, is nestled in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China. Famous for its ancient iron statue of Shakyamuni Buddha, the temple's origins trace back to its discovery in 1590. Throughout its storied history, the Tiexiang Temple has witnessed significant changes, especially during tumultuous periods like wars and the Cultural Revolution (Bianchi, 2022). In its vicinity lies Tiexiang Temple Water Street, a part of Chengdu's High-tech Zone. This area has emerged as a cultural and commercial hub, embodying the distinctive "Shu Style and Water Rhythm Modern Life." It represents a unique blend of the region's rich historical heritage and its dynamic modern lifestyle, making it a significant component of Chengdu's urban fabric (He, 2023).

1.2 Theory of symbiosis between the old and the new

"Symbiosis" refers to the fact that there are bound to be contradictions in the process of development, which cannot be completely avoided, and that the opposing points of the contradictory parties can be found in the process of communication and interaction. They can only interpenetrate, integrate and coordinate with each other, seeking a point of equilibrium to achieve the coexistence of things and things or things within things.

The core of the idea of symbiosis is to start from the opposites of things to find their contradictory points, to find unity in opposites, to promote the development of things, and to replace "exclusivity" with "coexistence" (Habermas, 2023). Things are constantly developing and leaping forward in the process of unity of opposites. To promote the progress of a certain idea, it is necessary to search for the transition point of their interdependence, interpenetration, and mutual penetration, i.e., the idea of "symbiosis", from the long-term struggle of things in all aspects. Renewal of the old and the new is not the end of history, but rather a way to give new life to the historic districts and to perpetuate the culture. Historic districts in different periods, slowly increase their own cultural characteristics, the gradual formation of history is not frozen or static, the protection of historic districts should not be stopped because of the development of historic districts,

cannot let the neighbourhoods at a certain point in time to stop, or simply on the different architectural styles of the mandatory unity, and even more cannot be made of the historic districts into a "museum" closed, slowly waiting for death.

Historic districts are an intuitive material mapping of an area's traditional industries, living conditions and regional culture, and this mapping is a dynamic and cumulative systematic evolutionary process. It is difficult to continue and develop the vitality of the neighbourhood in the dynamics of history by the renewal methods of "big demolition and construction" and "restoration of the old as the old". Sufficient attention should be paid to the continuity of historic districts. The symbiotic development of old and new districts is in fact the coexistence of buildings of different historical periods in the same neighbourhood, which also offers the possibility of development and renewal after several decades. Material carriers such as architectural forms, architectural styles, spatial environments and intangible resources such as residents' lifestyles, traditional crafts and folk arts are important cultural resources in the renewal and development of a neighbourhood.

The theory of symbiosis between the old and the new is of great practical significance when applied to the realistic level of renewal and transformation of historic districts. For example, the choice of demolition and preservation of historical buildings, the renovation and reinforcement of historical building structures and functional conversion, the impact of building height and so on. Designer Eric Gisard said in an interview: In the old and new buildings, whether in design or culture, I advocate a kind of reconciliation between the old and the new, not completely abolish the old and establish the new, but in the old and the new to find a balance point (TeBlunthuis et al., 2022).

In the process of renewal of old and new historic districts, applying the theory of symbiosis between old and new, looking at the transformation problem from a macroscopic point of view, and grasping the correct direction and renewal mode are the basis for solving the problem, so that scientific research and basis can be provided for the direction of urban renewal and development, symbiosis between historic districts and the city, and between old and new districts, and the material resources left in the historic districts are made use of in a better way, before the work is carried out inherit the local folklore and historical culture. From a micro point of view, designers should consider the integration of the old and the new within the neighbourhoods and at the same time understand the influence of local history and culture, living habits, regional positioning, climatic conditions and the natural environment. Integration of these factors can play a positive role in the interactive development of the integration of historic districts with the city, historic districts with the residents, and historic districts with the new neighbourhoods.

The maintenance and continuation of the spirit of historic districts should pay more attention to the inheritance and promotion of traditional culture, and to this end, we should dig deeper, fully understand its connotation, and pass on the spiritual wealth of the past generations, and widely publicise and make use of it. This is not only an important part of the city's cultural construction, but also an important means of expanding foreign exchanges and promoting the development of the city's economy and civilisation.

2: Objectives & Methodology

The main objective of this paper to analyze the renewal and rehabilitation of Chengdu's Tiexiang temple block using the concept of symbiosis between the old and new. The goal is to understand how this concept was applied in the master planning and design of the project to activate urban value while preserving historical and cultural significance.

The methodology involved a literature review of the theory of old-new symbiosis in urban regeneration, specifically focusing on its application in historic areas. Background research was conducted on the history and context of the Tiexiang temple and surrounding neighborhood. The masterplan and design proposals for the renewal project were studied to identify how the concept of symbiosis was incorporated. The analysis focuses on elements such as the layout and spatial planning of the temple neighborhood using the 'symbiosis of old and new', water system planning to highlight the "Water Street" character, transport planning to improve connectivity while maintaining traditional features, and architectural plan echoing traditional building styles and integrating modern elements. When looking at the Daxiang Temple complex in Chengdu, it is important to consider architectural design, water system planning, transportation plans, and layout as part of the scope of the investigation. Considering that the whole process of urban redevelopment is dependent on these elements, this is indeed the case. Because of this layout, both contemporary architecture and old buildings are able to coexist beside one another, demonstrating that ancient and contemporary structures are not incompatible with one another. During the process of developing the water supply system, the elements that are often referred to as "waterways" were given a great deal of attention. There is significance in this cultural component. In addition to include components that are shared, transportation design should encourage connectedness. The planning of transportation is mostly done with this objective in mind. Creating a holistic and all-encompassing perspective on urban design is the goal of this initiative. Historical customs were given precedence in the architectural design, despite the fact that elements of the present design were still included into the design.

The aim is to critically evaluate how the design and planning of the Tiexiang temple block embodies symbiotic integration rather than separation of historic and contemporary components. Findings from the analysis are discussed to understand

how successfully the concept was applied to balance preservation and innovation. Content Analysis is the technique used in this methodology. It involves systematically examining documents, plans, images, and relevant literature to identify and interpret patterns and themes. This approach helps in understanding the symbiosis of old and new elements in urban planning, by carefully analyzing how traditional and modern concepts are integrated in the redevelopment project. The discussion synthesizes the analysis to assess the activation of urban value in this historic neighborhood through a symbiotic approach to renewal and rehabilitation.

2.1 Implementation Challenges

In the implementation of the Tiexiang Temple Water Street Project, there were some challenges that arose during its realisation and these became crucial in defining the project's methodology as well as objectives. One of the main issues was how to incorporate modern infrastructure into the historic fabric without losing out on the cultural and historical flavor of the area. This called for innovative engineering solutions and sensitive architectural designs. Managing stakeholder interests was also a major challenge, such as local residents, business men and women owners, as well as conservationists. Balancing all of these diverse and sometimes competing interests demanded significant consultation and cooperative planning.

Another major challenge was environmental concerns especially in regard to water system planning and how to maintain the ecological balance. The project was to ensure modern development does not compromise the local environment making it necessary for careful planning and sustainable practices. The logistical problems posed by the compact nature of cities such as traffic management and construction work while having minimal disruption to the ordinary lives of people were also major. These are the issues that had to be addressed by the project team as they came up with strategies on efficient resource allocation and timelines.

In summary, these implementation challenges were major factors that influenced the project's strategy, stressing the significance of adaptive and inclusive approaches in urban revitalization. Thus, Tiexiang Temple Water Street Project is not only a model for architectural and environmental regeneration but also a case study to overcome complicated urban development challenges.

3: Discussion and Findings

3.1 The Use of Old-New Symbiosis Theory in the Layout of Iron Image Temple Neighbourhoods

Tiexiang temple Water Street embodies the principle of symbiosis in its block layout. On the basis of strictly protecting and inheriting the traditional folk projects of Ba Shu and integrating its unique marketplace culture, teahouse culture and other folk cultural resources, the experience of marketplace culture and architectural features of the tour have made attempts to be close to the living habits of modern people, especially the creative development of teahouse culture. For example, in the area of Chinese and foreign culture fusion north of the east-west axis, a new style of teahouse driven by modern consumption mode has been created through creative ancient architecture and reservation-based tea consumption mode, which is in stark contrast to the old Chengdu Ba Ba teahouse.

In addition, the theme culture of Chengdu Tiexiang Temple Water Street not only relies on the Buddhist culture of Tiexiang Temple, but also introduces the living water culture and folk culture of the Xiaojia River system and the regional architectural culture of Ba Shu to support it. For example, in the open space on the east-west and north-south traffic junction, combined with the ancient theatre and seven ancient trees under protection, the elements of Chengdu's teahouse leisure culture - ancient trees, theatre, rattan chairs, and bowl of tea - have been perfectly restored. It is a complete protection and inheritance of folk culture.

The old and new buildings in the Tiexiang temple Historical Quarter have reinvented the concrete material in a way that combines the continuation of traditional colour forms with modern aesthetic tendencies (Panpan, 2020). In a nutshell, this design approach is a combination of modern technology and modern art, but with a certain degree of abstraction and reorganisation of the feudal elements that used to be too clearly differentiated in terms of hierarchy, so that the spatial combination retains the traditional flavour, while at the same time being more in line with the functional and operational needs of the modern city.

3.1.1 Masterplan on the symbiosis of the old and the new in the Tiexiang temple neighbourhood (the layout and spatial planning of the temple neighborhood)

The overall plan for the Tiexiang Temple Water Street block uses water as a link to form an open commercial public space with the theme of Tiexiang Temple. (Figure 1) It creates an intensive, open and low-density commercial and cultural space with low building density, plot ratio and high green area ratio. Along the direction of the flowing water and using the river road to string together commercial courtyards, theatre plazas, water pavilions, and winding paths, the overall architecture adopts the new Chinese classical style and integrates the elements of the old Chengdu, focusing on the Western cuisine, opera collection, Jingge tea tasting and other folklore and folk style businesses (Xiong, 2022). Chengdu Tiexiang Temple Water Street Block is arranged in a north-south direction along the banks of the Xiaojia River, forming

a semi-envelope pattern for the Tiezhi Temple. The east-west avenue and the north-south river bank form a cross traffic flow line, with a square entrance in the east, west, south and north. The overall architectural characteristics of Chengdu Tiezhousi Water Street are reflected in the modern Chinese style with mainly single buildings. In terms of architectural technical indicators, it is distinguished from other commercial and cultural blocks by the architectural spatial form with a low building density of 31.8%, a low plot ratio of 0.62%, and a high green area ratio of 37%.

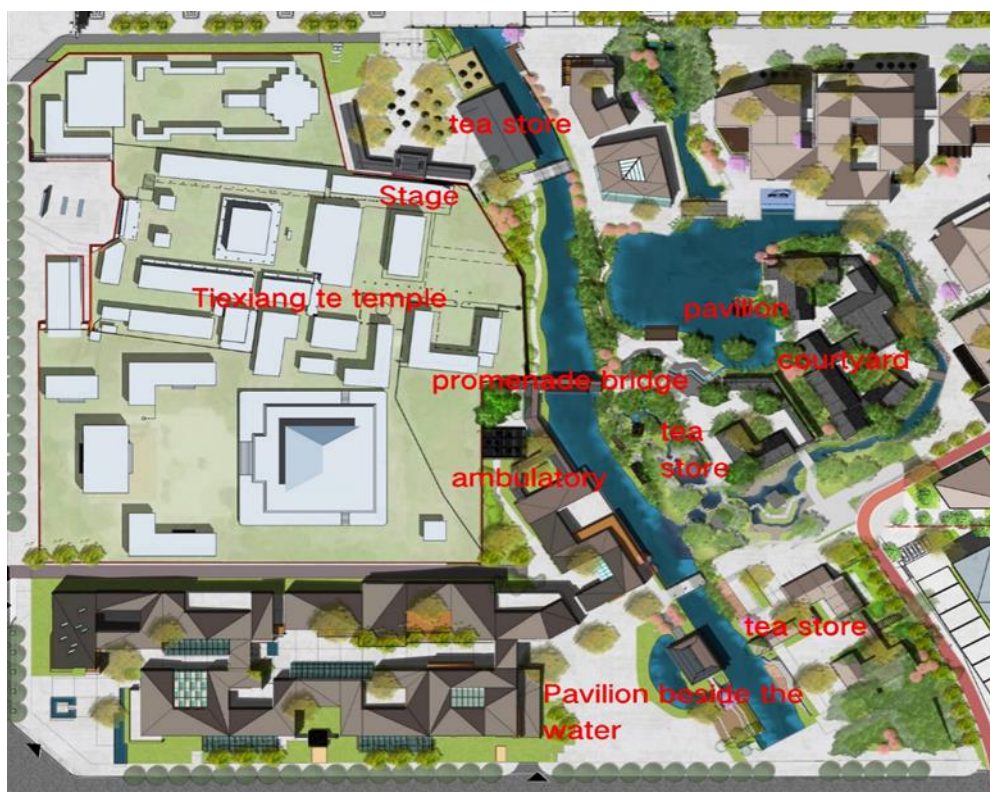


Figure 1: Temple Neighbourhood with water as the link and temple as the theme of the planning layout
 (Image from : SADI)

3.1.2 Water system planning

Water planning is an important part of the project to highlight the characteristics of the "Water Street", and is also part of the restoration of the historical style of the Tiexiang Temple Water Street block by symbiosis of the old and the new. Tiexiang Temple Water Street Block takes water as its vein, retains the original river form and landscape of Xiaojia River system, and optimises the width and slope of both sides of the river.

In the water system planning, the project forms the water system structure of one stream and two ponds in the north and south, the Qianqiu Pond set in the entrance square of the north district and the lotus pond near the square of the south district form 2 pieces of water (Figure 2), which becomes the most open and important landscape node to create waterfront street space and forest stream style in the whole area, and also is the window of the whole neighbourhood to show to the outside world, which plays a strong spatial guiding role. Using the water street water theme, with the new waterfront space and Xiaojia River water fusion, to create the core of the whole block, showing the water street that quiet comfort and freedom and low-density open temperament of the landscaped environment, through the new landscape water system series, the North District is the formation of a new waterfront street. Through the new landscape water system, the north district is formed by a new waterfront street. Through the plants and landscape design on both sides of the river, the experience of tourists will be increased.



Figure 2: The blue area is water. Red circles are waterfront streets and Western Sichuan Forest Pan
 (Photo from: SADI)

In addition, Tiexiang temple Water Street utilises the ancient method of collecting rainwater for water circulation, through modern water purification treatment and then using lifting pumps to hit the north and south ends, and finally to the southern area of the lotus pond confluence of the dynamic water system. And set up four overflow outlets, the water can be discharged to the Xiaojia River during heavy rainfall. While highlighting the characteristics of the neighbourhood style, the design concept of sponge city is fully implemented. (Figure 3)



Figure 3: The water system at Iron Image Temple Water Street

(Image from: SADI)

3.1.3 Traffic Planning

The traffic plan for the Tiexiang temple neighbourhood is characterised by a linear flow of traffic flow space dependent on the Water system, mainly dominated by the main roads in the east-west and north-south directions, linking the street space distributed among the various building clusters.



Figure 4: Traffic in the middle street of Water Street in Iron Image Temple.

(Photo from: SADI)

These streets and lanes are connected to different combinations of courtyard spaces, forming a natural dynamic flow space with linear spatial opening and closing changes and inner order organisation, forming a dynamic structure of spatial organisation and connection.

In the traffic flow system, the Tiexiang temple neighbourhood focuses on increasing the accessibility of three-dimensional traffic in and out of the neighbourhood. For example, the central plaza of Sheng'an Street is extended and seamlessly connected to the second phase of Tiexiaoji Water Street, and the design cancels the ground-level logistical access of the original first phase at the junction of the first and second phases. A greenway system is also planned around the block as an urban-level greenway. It is worth mentioning that due to the centralised setting of the commercial buildings in Phase II, the exterior corridors on the second and third floors of several tandem buildings are utilised to form an aerial street dynamic. In addition, there are several open spaces constructed with plazas and sports grounds, and garden spaces constructed with landscaped water surfaces and centralised green spaces. The design has more open space, allowing more commercial and urban interfaces to be linked together.

The scale of the street space is made more comfortable and open. According to the living habits of the local people, Chengdu is a basin area with little sunshine, and local residents like to sit outside the shops to drink tea, eat and chat, and this space is called "outside display space". (Figure 5) From the perspective of business logic, merchants also need more semi-outdoor or outdoor space for display and exhibition, and these spaces can better meet their needs for scene creation.

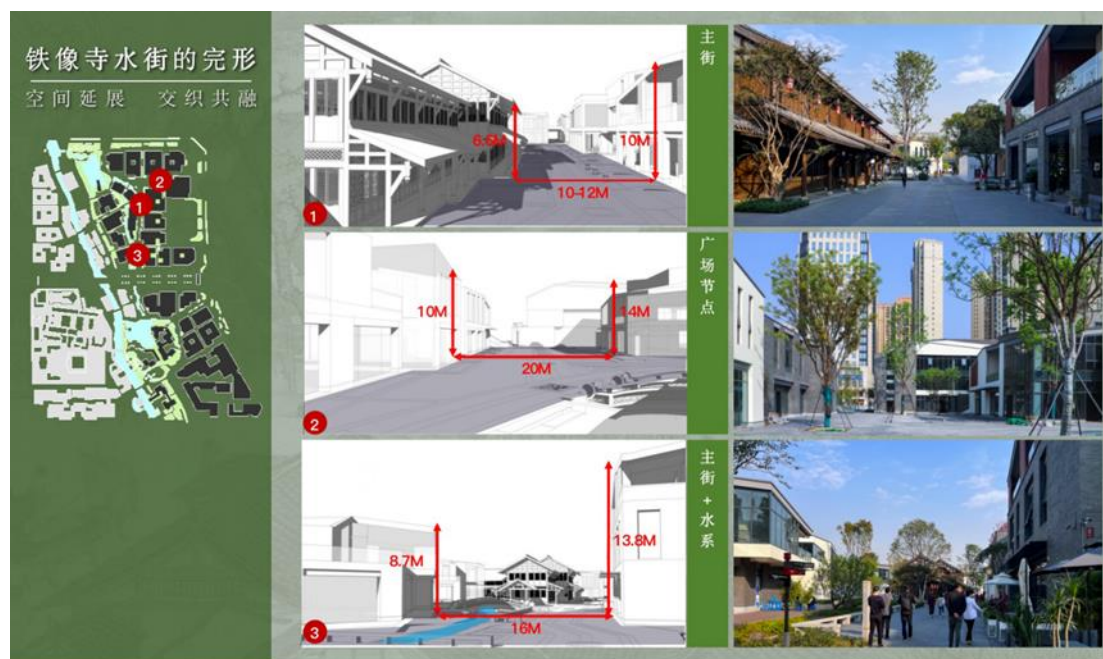


Figure 5: Tiexiang temple Water Street street space

(Photo from: SADI)

3.1.4 Architectural design

The architectural plan for the Tiexiang temple neighbourhood builds on the historical influence of the Monastery and echoes the Buddhist architecture through architectural and landscape design techniques. The entire outer wall around the temple adopts the ochre-red colour of Tibetan Buddhism to separate the temple from the Tiexiang Temple Water Street, which is like a giant snake that appears and passes through it. In order to highlight the dignity of the main hall, the roof adopts a heavy eaves hiatus, with far-reaching eaves and yellow glazed tiles, the red walls and a yellow roof adopt the royal colour scheme, which is also in line with the significance of fire generating earth in Chinese feng shui. The rest of the halls and meditation rooms are using ordinary green and grey tiles overhanging the roof.

The architectural design is based on the Western Sichuan Forest Pan courtyard as a unit, which constitutes a collection of spaces in a variety of combinations. In terms of architectural structure, the buildings in the North District are mainly in neo-Chinese style, adopting the form of enclosed and closed courtyards, forming an inwardly converging positive space. The historical buildings in the North District adopt the form of traditional all-timber structure, exuding a mellow flavour of traditional folk houses (Ni, 2021). The buildings in the South District are mainly in the style of traditional folk houses in western Sichuan, focusing on the exchange and connection between the inner and outer spaces of the buildings to form an open space of streets and lanes. Due to the complexity of the space form, the historical buildings in the South District adopt the steel-structured antique buildings, which not only shortens the construction period, but also avoids the problems of fire prevention and service life of the wooden buildings (Wang et al., 2023).

The waterfront building combines inward and outward space forms to increase semi-open space. The building structure echoes the roof of the temple with a geometrically folded sloping roof and the Forest Pan courtyard space as the main features.

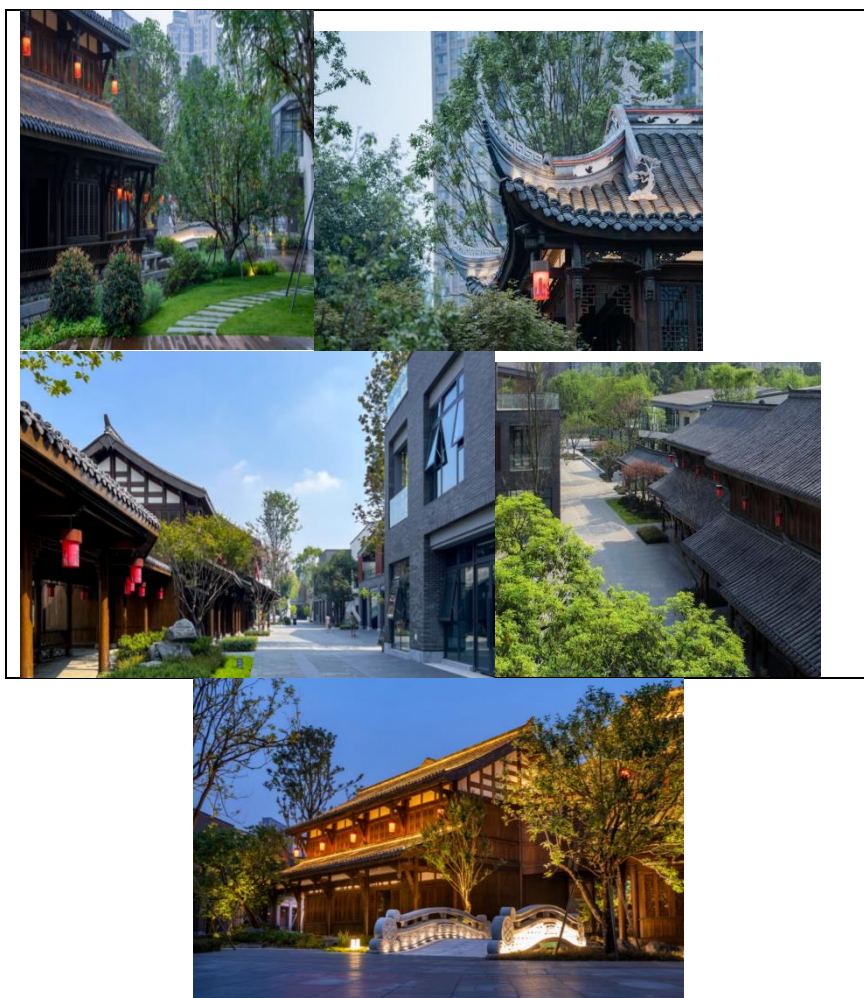


Figure 6: The architectural form of the Water Street in Tiexiang temple (Photo from: SADI)

The folded sloping roof adopts the traditional green-grey cement tiles of temple roofs, and the eaves adopt the way of wrapping eaves as the main and picking eaves as the supplementary, catering to the large eaves of the temple's Han-style hermetic roof, creating more outside corridors, balcony grey spaces and terraces, roof gardens and outdoor business spaces (Tan, 2020). The commercial interface of the first floor combines the street space and garden landscape to set up waterfront and street-front swing area, creating a richer consumption scene.

In terms of building materials, the building façade still adopts the traditional scale of Fengzhen black granite and white sand glue coating as the main façade material, incorporating decorative wooden grille, glass curtain wall and other elements, showing the traditional architecture of western Sichuan and modern communication and dialogue, forming the visual focus and counterpoints in the street space of the twists and turns of the procession, but also to make the continuation of the traditional architecture of the authentic charm (Yichen Li, 2022).

The building group is mainly composed of linear street space, point-like courtyard space, face-like square space and water space, a large number of open and semi-open space enriches the spatial form of the neighbourhood, and some of the spatial voxels are separated and intermingled from the architectural entities, providing functional and visual continuity

3.1.5 Socio-economic Impact

The Tiexiang Temple Water Street Project has socio-economic implications which flow together with its architectural and environmental revitalization. This can be viewed as revitalization because the result is an increase in new businesses, stimulating the local economy and possibly increasing property values around those locations. By revitalizing historical landmarks and public spaces, it improves the quality of life for its citizens, reigniting a renewed sense of pride and cultural identity in the community. On the other hand, all these developments have their problems such as long-term residents being displaced by new ones or changes taking place regarding how much things cost, illustrating why proper planning has to happen to make sure that everyone benefits in an equal way from these advances (Wang et al., 2023). In conclusion, the Tiexiang Temple Water Street Project demonstrates how urban redevelopment can be viewed in a variety of ways as economic growth and social welfare must be carefully weighed to obtain sustainable and inclusive progress.

3.2 The Old-New symbiosis of exterior space detailing

3.2.1 The regeneration of Western Sichuan Forest Pan

The Western Sichuan Forest Pan reconstruction is a complex effort to revive the region's ancient architectural styles in Tiexiang Temple Water Street project. The project involves a careful restoration of the classical woodland garden and home with incorporation of modern technical concepts while maintaining the area's historical value. The design incorporates important features such as towering trees, dense bamboo forests and calm water canals into the layout to symbolize the region's rich cultural heritage. In addition to reestablishing the actual architectural units, the plan aims to recreate the atmosphere of customary occurrences and ecological balance delivered by these parts as a matter of course (Yu et al., 2020). The purpose is to find a way of blending the present-day building techniques in balance with the timeless attributes that nature and architecture have offered Western Sichuan into creating a place that fulfills modern needs while echoing history. This project is necessary to preserve the unique architectural character of the area and ensure that Western Sichuan Forest Pan heritage survives in modern times.

3.2.2 Regeneration of landscape environment

The Regeneration of Landscape Environment segment in the Tiexiang Temple Water Street project is a crucial aspect that focuses on harmoniously integrating new landscape elements with the existing historical environment. This approach is pivotal in ensuring the continuity of the regional cultural lineage and the preservation of the unique urban fabric. By incorporating elements like pavilions and bridges, the project adeptly combines functionality with aesthetic enhancement (Yang, 2022). These features not only serve practical purposes but also add to the visual and cultural richness of the area. The integration of these elements is carefully planned to maintain the historical integrity of the landscape while introducing modern amenities, ensuring that the space remains relevant and usable in contemporary times. This balanced approach exemplifies how modern development can be sensitively and thoughtfully blended with historical contexts, creating a cohesive and enriched urban environment.

3.2.3 Regeneration of Qiu Xian Memorial Arch

In the Regeneration of Qiu Xian Memorial Arch within the Tiexiang Temple Water Street project, the restoration emphasizes maintaining the arch's traditional architectural essence. This process is more than a physical restoration; it represents a symbolic bridge between the past and the present, underlining the importance of cultural continuity in the face of urban development. The arch, a significant cultural landmark, is treated with reverence and care, ensuring that its historical significance is not lost amidst the changes brought by modernization. This restoration serves as a reminder of the area's rich history and as a testament to the value of preserving cultural heritage within a rapidly evolving urban landscape. By achieving this balance, the project highlights the possibility of coexistence between historical preservation and contemporary urban needs (Dai Jiangbing & Ying, 2023).

3.2.4 Regeneration of Spiritual Environment

The Regeneration of Spiritual Environment around Tiexiang Temple is a profound initiative focused on revitalizing the area's spiritual ambiance. This effort aims to enhance the Buddhist cultural impact that the temple imparts on local beliefs and lifestyles. It is a thoughtful blend of historical reverence with contemporary urban functionality, ensuring that the spiritual essence of the temple is not only preserved but also seamlessly integrated into the modern context. This approach underlines the importance of maintaining spiritual and cultural continuity in an evolving urban landscape, fostering a unique environment where historical spirituality and modern urban life coexist harmoniously (Raymond, 2020).

The spiritual environment is not a product that appears out of thin air, but is the form of life of the local people incorporated in the built environment, which finally coalesces into the spiritual environment. When you see different architectural forms, you can perceive the local spiritual environment.

The spirit of the Tiexiang temple neighbourhood is the Buddhist culture centred on the Tiexiang temple, which also continues to influence people's beliefs, as well as the folklore and lifestyle of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Tiexiang temple, with its deep historical and cultural heritage and excellent central geographical location, provided unique conditions for the growth and development of the spiritual environment, and the historical Tiexiang temple neighbourhood was also based on the Tiexiang temple as the core spiritual environment, and the bustling market and vibrant market life outside the Tiexiang temple made the whole neighbourhood extremely vibrant for a while. The bustling market outside the Tiexiang temple and the vibrant market life made the whole neighbourhood extremely energetic for a while, forming the unique spirit of Tiexiang temple. However, with China's rapid economic development, the traditional neighbourhood of Tiexiang temple was abandoned by modernisation, and for some time it was almost demolished to the ground, while the ancient temples and some individual historical buildings that were fortunate enough to remain in Tiexiang temple have long since lost their historical value.

Combining the concept of integration of protection and development, the government started to build the "Tiexiang temple water street project", based on the religious and historical culture of the Tiexiang temple area, highlighting the Buddhist spiritual attributes of the Tiexiang temple, and guiding the social investment to create a commercial and cultural complex integrating business, leisure and entertainment.

The viewing platform on the axis of the Tiexiang temple on Water Street is the most intuitive reflection of the spirit of "dhyana". The line of sight from the platform is located right at the Tiexiang temple, and the buildings on both sides form a frame view, highlighting the architectural features of the temple. At the end of the main line is the red brick wall, the outer wall of the Tiexiang temple, which should be the most reflective of the spiritual environment of the Tiexiang temple, through the narrow road on one side of the red brick wall and on the other side of the taller building facade, through which the visitors can deeply feel the atmosphere of dhyana. The visitor can deeply feel the atmosphere of dhyana through this.

4: Conclusion

The conclusion provided by the journal paper Symbiosis of Old and New in Historic Blocks summarily equates the concept behind preserving historical blocks while at the same time developing using modern norms. Firstly, this study conducted in the Tiexiang Temple neighborhood provides a persuasive case for respectful living with heritage and progress. The architectural planning presented in this paper shows how to maintain cultural integrity despite introducing modern elements, in line with the importance of sustainability and community-oriented approaches. This project has been insightful in that the understanding derived from it plays a key role in policy proposals for urban renewal which calls for an approach that respects the past while being innovative to serve future needs.

This paper adds to the general conversation about urbanization, presenting a model that promotes historical identity preservation amid modernization. The research emphasizes the need for multidisciplinary collaboration and community involvement in such projects, offering a useful template that other comparable urban renewal projects throughout the globe should use. Overall, this study advocates for an optimal balance of tradition and innovation so that historical neighborhoods survive as functional parts of our increasingly dynamic urban settings.

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